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Communicable diseases.—No person having reason to believe that he or she is suffering from cholera, diphtheria (or membranous croup), plague, scarlet fever, smallpox, yellow fever, chicken pox, measles, or leprosy shall enter, nor shall any person permit anyone under his or her care so infected to enter any public conveyance or common carrier, except under proper precaution and by permit for transportation and deportation at destination.

All conductors of railroad trains and street cars and captains of boats, if they have any reason to suspect any passenger to be suffering from any disease enumerated, shall immediately notify the nearest health officer or company physician (when health officer is not available) located on their route, by the most direct and speedy means possible, of their belief, and such health officer or company physician must meet such railroad train at the station or such street car or boat at the nearest possible point and make a thorough examination of such person to determine whether or not such disease exists.

When the health officer or physician, notified as provided in article 2, shall find any person in a car, boat, or other public conveyance to be afflicted with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other quarantinable disease, the car, boat, or other public conveyance shall be turned over to the health officer or physician, who shall treat such conveyance as infected premises. When, in the judgment of the health officer or physician, the case is in such early stage of development that other passengers are not affected, the patient shall be removed from the conveyance and it shall be allowed to proceed. If the health officer or physician shall deem that the exposure is such as to have infected other passengers, he shall call upon the person in charge to remove infected conveyance from service at the first place where suitable accommodations can be secured, and such health officer or physician shall notify the health officer in whose jurisdiction the infected conveyance is left. He shall also notify the State board of health.

Any car or public conveyance having carried a person with an infectious disease shall be cleansed and fumigated before being again put in service.

Camps and Boarding and Construction Cars—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of Health, May 19, 1914.)

Contractors and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps, for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of construction of any road, railroad, levee or irrigation canal or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camp of whatever nature, shall report to the health officer concerning the location of such camp or camps and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State board of health, so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State board of health, under direction of local health officer.

Camps shall be established on dry, well-drained grounds.

Any natural sink hole or collections or pools of water shall, when practicable, be artificially drained and filled when camp is first established, or kept sprinkled with oil while camp is located near same.

The general scheme of the relation of the structure of camps shall be as follows:

Stable and kitchen shall be at opposite ends of the camp and separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and with the necessity for convenient access to the stables.

Eating houses shall be next to the kitchen, and beyond the eating houses shall come the bunk houses, and between the bunk houses and the stables the toilets for the men in the camp.

The use of the toilets provided for the men shall be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employees polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

There must be in camps of 100 men or over 1 employee whose particular duty shall be to act as scavenger and garbage collector.

All manure shall be gathered and burned each week, and for the convenience of the collector shall be thrown into a tightly covered box; or, if not practicable, be sprinkled daily with a solution of copper sulphate, 1 pound to 5 gallons of water, or disposed of in some other approved manner.

All fecal matter shall be treated in the same way, or else treated in some other approved manner. Collection and incineration is safest in the long run and the easiest method by making use of the removable pan, which can be freshly limed. (See regulation 366.)

The kitchen and eating house in particular shall be effectively screened. It is also desirable to have this done for the bunk houses.

All garbage shall be collected in tight cans and incinerated daily along with other rubbish.

All urinals, in absence of septic tanks, shall consist of open trenches lined with quicklime, and fresh quicklime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day per hundred men.

All food supplies shall be carefully screened and protected from contamination.

Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, shall be regularly insisted upon.

The supply of water shall be carefully decided upon, and, wherever possible, if the camp is to remain several weeks, it is well to run it in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

All sick, from whatever cause, shall be isolated immediately from the remainder of the crew.

All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling the food, particularly cooks and helpers, shall be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from any communicable disease within recent date.

Boarding and construction cars shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition—the floors must be scoured with soap or other cleansing agent and water at least twice a week. Flies and mosquitoes shall be screened against, and water and food protected against contamination. All bunks or beds shall be kept clean.

Pure and wholesome water shall be furnished in sufficient quantities for drinking and other purposes.

No nuisance shall be permitted in any camp, boarding or construction car.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Foodstuffs—Local Boards of Health Authorized to Inspect and Adopt Regulations Concerning. (Act June 6, 1914.)

Section 70 of chapter 56 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 1 of chapter 411 of the acts of the year 1908, and by chapter 448 of the acts of the year 1912, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "No regulation adopted in accordance with this act, shall be construed as preventing the exposure of food articles for sale at retail in the Boston 'market limits,' as defined in the ordinances of the city of Boston of the year 1898, on Saturdays or the day immediately preceding any holiday observed in Boston, but no area in said 'market limits' where food articles are not at the time of the passage of this act exposed for sale at retail on these days shall be occupied for the exposure of food articles without a permit from the board of health. Whoever violates any rule or regulation of a board of